BEFORE THE BATTLE

A Glance Over the Field Laid Out by Party Generals.

CORNELL, ROBINSON, KELLY:

Claims and Counter Claims Advanced by Their Respective Adherents.

The campaign is almost ended and by sunset tomorrow a majority of the voters of the State will have chosen the men' ho are to assume control of the State government on the 1st of January next. The battle has been very hard fought. The strife has been kept up from the time the present Execu-tive was again placed in the gubernatorial field and re confronted by Mr. Cornell and Mr. Kelly. The belief that New York this year decides the national struggle to be fought a year hence has lent unusual importance to the contest, and has been the motive for all parties and factions, in whatever part of the State, to work most strenuously for the success of their favorite candidates. The fact, too, that both of the great political organizations contain muti-neers, ready at whatever sacrifice to destroy their parties, has had a most wholesome effect on the supporters of Mr. Cornell and Mr. Robinson and has at the same time served to further ncrease the excitement over the result of no-morrow's election. All these facts have resulted in what is, perhaps, the most thorough canvass of the State that has been made in any contest for many years past. The most conflicting claims on the different candidates have been put forth, and it would be very difficult to discover where lie the falsehoods. For this reason the HERALD to-day gives space to an epitome of the can vasses on behalf of the three anticipative Governors in order to simplify and otherwise assist as much as possible the voters who are to decide who is to be the next chief magistrate of the State.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS HAVE DONE. The canvass for Mr. Cornell first commands atten tion, principally because of that gentleman having first been placed in nomination. The Republican State Central Committee have had their headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and all of Senator Conkling's friends in the State have had a hand in securing votes for the republican nominee. The campaign has been waged unremittingly, and nothing has, as far as is known, been left undone to secure the success of the candidate of the Saratoga Convention. The friends of Mr. Cornell were possessed of a great advantage in having that gentleman first in the field. It enabled them to make the initiatory preparations to carry on a vigorous fight in his behalf, even be fore any of his competitors were pitted against him. Then, again, it had the effect of showing a bold, determined front to their opponents, which had a most stimulating effect on the party workers and brought many stray sheep into what they believed would be the safe fold. In a struggle such as the present one every point tells, and the organization that does not appear to be afraid of the result of the fight generally gathers in a number of the wavering most part been fought on national issues. The oftrepeated arguments about State rights have been ade use of, and the "bloody shirt" has been faunted at every opportunity. The conduct of the democratic members of Congress at the extra session has been pointed to as showing an inntion on their part to overthrow the government. lected by the Republican Campaign Committee ders of the Cornell movement saw that the supporters of Governor Robinson would not be driven into a discussion of national questions, ent Executive to fight the gubernatorial battle on the cry of retrenchment and reform in State af-fairs, they decided to dispute some of Mr. Robin-son's claims to public favor. The various counties the alleged "fallactes" of the Governor's assertions of baving reduced the debt. The republicans alleged that he was descring of no credit whatever for the manner in which his administration has been conducted, and attempted to show, by carefully prepared statistical tables, that all the praise for the present condition of the State finances ought to be given to the republicans.

canal Management.

Canal Management.

As a part of this programme the republican and democratic administrations of the canais were contrasted. It will be recollected that the former were in charge of these interests from 1862 till 1869. This democratic administrations of the causis were contrasted. It will be recollected that the former were in charge of these interests from 1802 till 1869. This interval, a period of eight years, was compared with the years between 1809 and 1877, when the democrats were in power. The republicans have attempted to show that during the eight years of republican rule the canal debt was reduced by \$11,446,390.25, an average yearly reduction of \$1,430,873.78. During the sway of democratic power the reduction was only \$2,066,220, or a yearly average of \$258,277.50. The amount paid to the Canal Commissioners by the republicans was \$9,049,190.14, while the democrats expended in this manner some \$13,728,887.45. The aggregate surplus revenus from the canals during the eight years of republican control was \$25,277,653.34, while the democrats in their eight years of rule only had a surplus of \$6,653,776.81. The cost of maintaining the canals during republican administrations was \$9,618,498.83, while during the democratic eight years this item amounted to \$12,869,274.47. The aggregate amount of tolls collected from 1862 to 1809 was \$34,437,788.29. In the period from 1870 to 1877 the tolls amounted to \$19,344,340.56. The figures given above are only a résumé of the statistics on this question, as furnished to the country voters outside of New Nork city, by the Republican literary Bureau, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The conclusions which they draw from the figures are, of course, not favorable to Robinson. "When the republicans went out of office," say they, "they were paying off the rebellion, and in 1868 amounted to \$20,807,500. In four years the republicans paid off \$19,344,73 55 of this debt, while in the four years of democratic rule, from 1868 till 1872, the reduction only amounted to \$5,546,744.09."

The Cornellites also present the following statement of the current expenses of the State government during the administrations of Governors Dix, Tilden and Robinson:—

1873—Governor Dix ..., \$3,194,395.1874—Governor Dix ..., \$

t. Because every object of his election would be effected a well by the election of the republican ticket without

Contiling "to-discipline the party" and not in the interest of the republican party.

3. Because his removal from office was the first step in beginning that reform of the civil service which the party has promised since 1572, and his election to a higher office would mean that the party promises were shams.

4. Because he is not fit for the office. He has done nothing. And a citizen is not without reproach who suddenly finds means to discharge judgments against him amounting to \$71,000 only three weeks before he is nominated to high office. lica, et al. discovered by would have to recompense the scause of Mr. Kelly by allowing Tammany Hall undiscontrol of New York city.

turbed centrel of New York city.

THE ROBINSON CAMPAION.

The friends of the present State Executive have made almost superhuman exertions on his behalf. They have apparently realized the great importance

of a democratic victory this year and have used every political artiface or device of which they were capable to insure the election of the Robinson State ticket. The record of the Governor since he assumed office has been made the most of, and the reductions made in the state debt have played a very important part in the canvass. The most noteworthy fact, however, in regard to the Robinson campaign, is that it has been wholly carried on on State questions. National issues have been scrupulously eachewed, and no attempt whatever has been made to uphold the action of democrats in Congress. The facts that have been kept before the people rolate to the management of the State government since 1875, and nothing else, save attacks on Mr. Cornell and Mr. Kelly, which have been circulated. It has been claimed that the Governor firmly used the veto power to rebuke attempts at legislation hot for the best interests of the people of the State, and the fact that but few measures were passed over his veto has been used to show that even the members of the Legislature were convinced of the injustice of most of the vetoed bills. It is urged that he especially refused to supprove of enactments which struck at the independence of the local government of the cities and counties of the State, and it is pointed out that for his action in this regard in respect to this city he was tendered a reception by the democrats, in which prominent Tammuny magnates joined. The action of Tammany members of the State snate in voting to retain Insurance Superintendent Smyth, although charges had been made against him by the Governor, has been urged upon the attention of the people as showing a bargain between the republicans and Mr. Kelly.

One of the most important documents sent out by Mr. Robinson's supporters exhibits the amount saved to the different counties of the State in the most important of State in the most true of State of State in the most true of State of State in the most true of State in the most important documents sent out by

cans and Mr. Kelly.

One of the most important documents sent out by Mr. Robinson's supporters exhibits the amount saved to the different counties of the State in the matter of State taxes. The saving to New York county during the past five years is shown to be \$4.442,590.29, and the entire amount saved to the State as a whole aggregates \$8,097,065.75. In 1874 the expenditures on account of the canals, exclusive of the canal debt and interest, amounted to over \$3,000,000, and of this sum over \$2,000,000 have been paid from the proceeds of a direct tax. In 1878, during Governor Robinson's administration, almost \$1,000,000 was paid off, the whole of which was paid from the revenues of the canals, without any tax whatever. This has also been put forth as an argument in favor of the Governor's retention in office. The reduction of the State taxes from \$15,727,482.08 in 1874 to \$7,678,103.64 in 1879, and of the State debt from \$51,041,037.86 in 1805 to \$8,130,725.09 at the present time have also been dwelt upon by regular democratic campaigners.

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The course pursued by the republican and Tammany members of the Board of Aliermen in laying out the Assembly districts in this city in pursuance of the Apportionment law has played a most important part in the campaign. The countrymen have been made familiar so far as possible with the result of the alleged Cornell-Kelly bargain in this regard, and most interesting statistics have been prepared to show the injuries inflicted on the democratic party by reason of the "gerrymandering" that has been accomplished. It is shown by statistical Robinsonians that "of the eleven Assembly districts having each a democratic majority of over 2,000, the majorities are increased in five as follows:—Second, 522: Sixth, 385; Sixteenth, 382. Eighteenth, 242, and Sineteenth, 330. The majorities piled up in these strongholds could easily have been utilized to carry three of the republican districts. In four other of these districts the democratic majorities are reduced as follows:—Third, 601; Fourth, 205; Pitth, 385, and Fifteenth, 5. The other two districts—the Eirst and Twenty-fourth—are unchanged. In four Assembly districts giving democratic majorities ranging between 1,400 and 1,700 the changes made are as follows:—In one, the Fourteenth, the democratio majorities increased 122, but in three the democratic majority is increased 123, but in three the democratic majority the greater the willingness to reduce it. The remaining district of the sixteen laid out for the democrate that in the re-formation of the districts the larger the democratic majority the greater was the eagerness to increase it, and the smaller the majority is increased in two of the doubtful districts, the Eighth and Twenty-first, by taking away nearly one-half of the democrate th

apply to the State as well.

Local politicians were very busy yesterday. Candidates drove hither and thither, the committee rooms were occupied by clerks engaged in the preparation of ballots and pasters for use to-morrow, and the headquarters of the different organizations were thronged by the leaders and the active workers of the respective parties, who had been sent for to receive their final instructions for election day. The inspectors of election who have have

tions were thronged by the leaders and the active workers of the respective parties, who had been sent for to receive their final instructions for election day. The inspectors of election who have been appointed upon the recommendation of the three political organizations were instructed by the leaders of their respective organizations as to the extent and scope of their duties. At the Democratic State Committee rooms Secretary Lamont said that the information contained in an immense mail and hundreds of telegrams from the interior gave more encouraging advices than any yet received. The impression sought to be conveyed by these telegrams was, of course, that the election of Governor Robinson by a handsome plurality was assured beyond a doubt.

The Irving Hall inspectors of election and watchers met at Irving Hall in the afternoon, and were addressed by ex-Senator Fox. Senator Ecclesine, Colonel Fellows and Timothy Shoa as to their duties. They were especially warned against Tammany-republican repeaters and faise counting. The General Committee of the Committee of Fifteen met in Clarendon Hall, when the workers at the polls were selected and general instructions as to the work to be done to-morrow were given by Congressman James O'Brien and ex-Mayor Wickham.

Another address, signed by John E. Develin, chairman, was issued last night from the headquarters of the Central Robinson and Potter Campaign Committee giving reasons why Governor Robinson should be elected and Cornell and Kelly defeated.

Mr. James G. Coffey has retired from his candidacy for Assembly in the Twentieth Assembly district. He resigns in favor of Mr. Douglass A. Levien, Jr., the regular Tammany and German candidate.

A prominent politician yesterday advised his friends to "bet high" on the tollowing result of the balloting in this city:—Tammany Hall's vote for Robinson, 40,000; for Kelly, 21,000; anti-Cornell republican vote for Robinson, 28,000; regular republican vote for Robinson, 28,000; regular republican vote for Robinson, 28,000; regul

SUMMING UP THE CANVASS IN THE STATE-CHANCES OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR-WILD BOASTS OF ALL THE PAR-TIES-PROBABLY A MIXED RESULT.

ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1879.

If the boasts of the politicians are indications of their actual expectations, the result of Tuesday's election is likely to prove a disappointment to both parties. The republicans confidently claim a decisive majority in the State for their entire ticket and a plurality for their candidate for Governor, mounting up to the neighborhood of one hundred thousand votes. The "regular" democrats as confidently assert that the election of Lucius Robinson is not doubtful; that the Kelly movement is practically dead, and that they will receive not alone nearly the solid democratic but a good proportion of the republican vote. The Kelly democrats, with equal boldness, refuse to set the figure for their leader at less than 120,000 in the State, and insist that Robinson must be defeated by some 70,000 or 50,000. A careful canvass of all the counties on the central and northern line, between Eric and Rensselaer, and down the Hudson to New York, has failed to warrant any of these boasts, but has left very little doubt of the success of Mr. Cornell by a good plurality and of a close vote, with the probable election of some, at least, of the democratic can-didates on the balance of the State tickets. THE REPUBLICAN HOPES.

The republicans have the best ground for their confidence, although their extreme expectations do not seem likely to be realized. They base their hopes on the belief that the necessity of rescuing the State of New York at this time from democratic hands as a security against the success of the "solid South" in next year's Presidential election will practically unite their party on their udidates, despite the dissatisfaction manifested

with the work of the Saratoga Convention; that the Kelly movement will draw off at least twenty per cent of the democratic vote of the State, and that a largo number of anti-Tiden democratic nomination.

Tiden's altempt to obtain the democratic nomination. The control of the state of the consideration of the tree of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration that the opposition which at one time threatened Mr. Cornell has been killed by the consideration that the result of his year's election will consideration that the result of his year's election will obtain the consideration that the result of his year's election will obtain the consideration that the result of his year's election will obtain the consideration that the result of his year's election will be a state of the confideration of the confiderat

the Tilden party it would not make any material difference in the Relly vote. But it is not likely that there is any foundation for the stories that the S ate is to be flooded with a fund to corrupt the ballot box to there by Mr. Tilden or anybody else. The explanation of the bold front nut on by the Robinson party in New York in the face of almost certain defeat is probably to be found in the anxiety of the party to keep down as much as possible Mr. John Kelly's vote and to prevent the success of the Tammany county ticket in the city of New York. It is scarcely credible that any intelligent Robinson democrate species the Governor's success; but it makes a great difference to the anti-Tammany democrates whether Mr. John Kelly obtains 80,000 votes in the State and carries the city of New York, or comes out of the election with 30,000 or 40,000 votes and a defeated county ticket. If they can by any means keep down his strength by depressing the hopes of the Tammany democracy in New York the purpose of their game of bluff is accomplished. In the counties visited by the Hranado correspondent the Kelly movement does not appear likely to loss any strength as the day of election draws near, and it is not a vote that could be purchased. There is, besides, a dangerous element in the Robinson party which has not been sufficiently taken into account in estimating the result in the State. Separate and apart from the Kelly movement there are many democrats supposed to be Robinson men who will vote and work against him at the polls and whose influence will be used to secure for Cornell the votes of all anti-Robinson democrats, so as to count two ballots against Robinson in each case instead of one.

Calculations made before an election are necessarily in a great measure guesswork. There is nothing, for instance, except such indications as may be seen in some cities and towns, to guide one in estimating Mr. Kelly's strength in the State. From the appearances in the countries already alluded to it seems safe to set it down at

of intrigues and money the democratic nomination for President next year to the certain destruction of the party.

With these facts before us it is not difficult to predict the result of Tueaday's election. All the chances favor Mr. Cornell's success. Any other result as to the Governorship appears improbable. But if the Kelly vote outside the city of New York reaches even 30,000, and if the two democratic candidates for Governor poll in the city together 90,000 votes, and thus have a united majority of 40,000 over Mr. Cornell, the probability seems to be that the remainder of the democratic candidates except the Governor may be elected.

At the same time Mr. Beach will be cut considerably by the Robinson democrates, as he was in 1877, and Mr. Olcott and probably Mr. Mackin are likely to be cut by the Kelly party. Hence it is "on the cards" that a mixed State government may be chosen on Tuesday next.

A REVIEW OF THE ISSUES, PROBABILITIES AND POSSIBILITIES OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN - OUT-LOOK IN NORTH AND WEST-FIGURES, ESTI-MATES AND CONCLUSIONS FROM OUR FIFTY-NINE COUNTIES.

ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1879. Having travelled over a greater portion of the

northern and western parts of the State I now pro pose to connect the "missing links" in my correspondence and give the speculations of the politicians of the interior. When starting out on my political mission I gave in a letter from Port Jervis the issues upon which politicians and speculators might criticise and watch for the results of the present exciting campaign. The issues stand to-day as they did then. The outlook, too, is just as mixed as ever, except that party lines are more carefully drawn and the voters understand more thoroughly the merits of the fight that is to take place next Tuesday. The hopes and fears of all the factions may be truthfully summarized as follows :-

First-Will Mr. John Kelly be able to poll more than 40,000 votes in the State of New York? If not Governor Robinson has a reasonable chance of re-

by assisting the Kelly "boom" throughout the State, by the influence of local leaders, partisan newspapers and paid agents?

Third—Will the "bloody shirt" argument—"solid

South," dangers of the government falling into rebel hands, Chisholm massacre and "shot gun" policy-be suffic ent to hold firmly the republican vote of the State, so as to bury all issues of personal complaint between gubernatorial candidates? Fourth—What will the "scratchers," prohibition and greenback republican vote amount to? Can those factions draw off a sufficient number of votes to counterbalance the Kelly defection? [It is urged by Robinson democrats that at least fitty thousand

Fifth—It is conceded that there are about seventy-five thousand independent votes in the State of New York. Where will the majority of these votes go? They are said to be neither democrats nor republicans, but always ready in a fight like this to cast their ballots for the best men, irrespective of politics.

They are said to be neither democrats nor republicans, but always ready in a fight like this to cast their ballots for the best men, irrespective of politics.

SOME RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

Now such, I find, are the main and vital questions, the answer to which must determine the election in this State on the 4th finst. It is all very well for noisy partisans on both sides to claim common majorities, but if they were to be frank in their statements they must concede that the election is about as mixed and uncertain as any that has ever taken place in the State of New Yors.

I have travelled during the past four weeks through many republican counties, and I am free to comies that were it not for the bitter and vigorous canvass carried on by the republicans solely on national issues Governor Robinson would undoubtedly be re-elected by a handsome majority. How decreased are the prejudices again rekindled in the hearts of independent republicans against democratic brethren by partisan appeals is a question that can only be answered at the ballot box. I have met some temperate, sensible republicans, who think that the "bloody shirt" has been shaken in their faces far too often in the present campaign. They do not see any sign whatever of the terrible ills threatened the country should the democratic party carry the State. They recognize the importance of having an honest, incorruptible State administration, removed from Canal Ring and machine influence, so that the canals, prisons and other public institutions and offices of the State may not run the risk of being again placed under the control of plunderers. They recognize, too, the republican civil service platform of 1576, and look with wonder at the speciacle of Secretaries Sherman and Evarts advocating the claims of a gentleman to the governorship whom they recently turned out of the Custom House for incompetency. Such are the sentiments of some republicans with wo for incompetency and the supportance of the control of plunderers.

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A PRAUDULENT TICKET-TRICK AND DEVICE TO INCREASE ROBINSON'S VOTE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1879. An active democratic politician here, engaged heartily in the campaign for Robinson and all the State nominees, received to-day a letter from the chairman of a Robinson democratic county com-mittee, enclosing a ballot which he said had been forwarded by the thousands from the State Committee in New York to his committee for regular distri-bution to voters of all kinds on election day. This nor, and every other name on it is that of the regular republican nominee for State office and also of

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Prayerful politicians in Brooklyn had many dis tractions during their devotions yesterday, attendant upon the near approach of the crisis of the cam. paign. The Excise law, requiring licensed liquor stores and lager beer saleous to be kept closed, was generally violated, and barroom caucusing was carried on in at least two thousand places of spirituous resort. Messengers were kept busy going from house to nouse with circulars, ballots and pasters for every registered voter. It is no longer necessary for the Brooklyn voter to wait until he goes to the poll to secure his ballots, nor is it within the power of the inspector of election to tell how a man votes by seeing the printed backing of the ballot. The sirrewd candidates overcome all the possible objections of tenacious well withers who do not want to "show their hand" by furnishing them with the "regular" tickets. Carriages and light wagons were kept going throughout the day and night from point to point by candidates and the "master workers" of the wards on missions fraught with much moment to the expectant ones. The city has never heretofore been so thoroughly canvassed, and what the result will be to-morrow evening alone can divulge. There are 172 election districts in the twenty-five wards of Brooklyn. At each district polling place there will be seven ballot boxes, making the total number of boxes 1,204. Every effort has been made to impress upon the canvassers the necessity for making an early count of the ballots, especially on the gubernatorial vote, in order that the vote of the city may be known as early as possible. Heretofore the canvassers have invariably been slow and careless in making their returns to the police—an evil which the Board of Elections will remedy, if possible, at the coming election canvass. to house with circulars, ballots and pasters for

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

SIX SENATORS AND SIX ASSEMBLYMEN TO BE ELECTED TO-MORROW - THE CANDIDATES --- A BELIEF THAT THE SENATE WILL BE RE-PUBLICAN AND THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC.

At the regular election, which will be held in New Jersey to-morrow, six State Senators and sixty members of the House of Assembly will be chosen. Some of the counties will also elect county clerks, surrogates and registers. In addition Hudson, county will elect a Director at Large of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. The successful candidates for the State Senate will hold office for three years, hence they will have a voice in the election of a United States Senator in 1881. On this account the canvass in the six different counties is being carried on vigorously, the friends of Senator Randolph, Congressman Abbett, who are aspirants for the honor, taking a very active part. The only office of importance to e filled by joint meeting is that of State Comptroller. General Robert S. Stockton, the present incumbent, will be re-elected if the democrats have control, and Major E. J. Anderson, the present chief cierk in that office, will be a prominent candidate should the Legislature be republican. The Comptroller being a member of the State Prison Board of Inspectors, the Board of Railroad Commissioners, the Board of Education and other bodies, clothes the office with more than ordinary importance.

The leading issues which will come before the legislature are the railroad rivalries, the Newark Sunday beer question, the Elizabeth city bankand the problems of convict labor, municipal government and general taxation, all of which will keep the legislators in hot water for an unusual length of

the legislators in hot water for an unusual length of time.

PREDICTIONS.

The general prediction is that the Senate will be republican and the House democratic. However, a stalwart republican leader, in convorsation with a Herald reporter yesterday, confidently foreshadowed that the House will stand 34 republicans and twenty-eight democrats, the Senate twelve republicans, eight democrats and one independent democrat. Without premising how the latter will vote it will be seen that the republicans will have a majority on joint ballot of ton. The democrats, with the co-operation of the liberals, expect to elect five out of the nine members of Assembly in Essex county, which will be a gain of one over last year. They also expect to elect their candidates for the State Senate in all of the six counties except Passaic. Impartial observers say that there will be a close contest, and that it is very difficult to predict which party will get a majority. Railroad corporations are taking a deep interest in the result, and it may be truly stated that the fight is more of a railroad than a political one.

The Tickers.

The following are the nominations:—

SENATE.

Countes.

| NO. | 1 1 (20 1) | SKNATE. |
|-------------|--|---|
| es | Countres. | Democratic. Republican. |
| es | Cape May | Walter B. Miller Rich'd S. Leaming. |
| 45 | Burlington | Caleb G. Ridgway, W. B. Deacon. Ell BosenburyS. H. Smith. |
| - | Hunterdon | Eli BosenburyS. H. Smith. |
| | Middlesex | Wright Robbins J. L. Martin. |
| | Sussex | James LawrenceWm. A. Stiles. |
| 10- | CONSTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF TH | HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. |
| te. | 10.00 | Dist. |
| | Atlantia | Joseph H Shinn James Loffries |
| 11- | Barlington | Joseph H. Shinn James Jeffries. John A. Warner W. H. Carter. |
| u. | Burnington | 2-W. R. Lippincott. Abraham Marter. 3-Ivins Dav.s. Henry C. Herr. 4-J. W. Haines. Absaion E. Cox. Lowis S. Williams. Joseph D. Ludlam. 1-J. M. Cobb. R. P. Ewing. 2-James Loughran. A. T. Parsons. 1-A. B. Cameron. Henry L. Ronsall. |
| _ | 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 2-W. R. Dippincott Adramam Marter. |
| 00 | A Statement of the last | 3-Ivins Davis |
| 00 | C W | 1-J. W. Haines, Absalom E. Cox. |
| | Cape May | . Lowis S. Williams Joseph D. Ludlam. |
| 00 | Cumberiand | 1-J. M. Coob |
| 00 | Commence of | 2-James Loughran A. T. Parsons. |
| 00 | Camden | 1-A. B. Cameron. Henry L. Bonsall. 2-A. M. Voorhees. E. Burrough. 3-J. S. DaCosta. R. N. Herring. |
| | Service Control of Control | 2-A. M. VoorheesE. Burrough. |
| | - | 3-J. S. DaCosta R. N. Herring. |
| 00 | Gloucester | .1-Adon G. Wills George Craft. 2-Thes. M. Ferrall Waiter H. Zane. |
| W | CONTRACTOR OF COL | 2-Thos. M. Ferrall Walter H. Zano. |
| | Salom | l-Henry Barber Joseph Diver. |
| 00 | The state of the s | 2-G. W. Mowers John T. Garwood. |
| | Ocean | .1-Henry Barber. Joseph Diver. 2-4: W. Mowers John T. Garwood. Rufus Blodgett Albert Martin. 1-Bayard Stockton, Clas. S. Robinson. 2-M. A. Donnelly. Wittiam Roberts. |
| 00 | Mercer | 1-Bayard Stockton Chas. S. Robinson. |
| 00 | I | 2-R. A. Donnelly, William Roberts, 3-Thes. C. Pearce, J. V. D. Bookman, 1-C. W. todown, Richd. B. Reading, 2-J. M. Ramsey, A. Philhower, 1. J. Martin, Joseph Anderson, 1-W. S. Petter, John Ringleman, 2-George Vroum, |
| 00 | | 3-Thos. C. Pearce. J. V. D. Bookman. |
| 00 | Hunterdon | .1-C. W. Godown Right R Reading |
| | | 2-I M Ramsey A Philhawer |
| 00 | Sussex | L. J. Martin Joseph Anderson |
| | Samurant | 1-W S Potter John Ringleman |
| _ | Comeract | 2 Guara Vraam |
| 00 | Wassan | .1-William Fritts Samuel Dopew. |
| 00 | Wattelland | 2 C U Atherine T W Shopew. |
| _ | Wante | 2-C. H. Albertson. J. W. Shoonever, .1-De Witt C. Quimby Charles F. Axtell. |
| 00 | Morris | .1-De Witte. Quimby. Charles F. Axten. |
| 00 | N. S. STANDARD ST. | 2- J. H. Bruen. |
| - | ******** | J. H. Bruen. J. H. Morehead. J. J. M. Told. J. H. Bruen. J. H. Told. J. H. Bruen. J. H. Told. J. H. Bruen. J. H. Lufburrow. J. H. Lufburrow. J. John H. Dunn. J. H. Lufburrow. J. John T. Dunn. J. C. Darling. J. James W. Fisher. J. M. Stiles. J. H. Lufburrow. J. H. Lufburrow. J. John T. Dunn. J. C. Darling. J. John J. Dunn. J. John T. Dunn. J. John C. W. Lee. J. J. McGrath. J. J. McGrath. J. J. McGrath. J. J. McGrath. J. J. W. W. Lee. S. U. Stilsing (I. R). |
| 00 | Passaid, | I-Robert A. Haley Geo. W. Conking. |
| | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | 2-John O Brien Root, B. Morenead. |
| 00 | | 3-J. M. Fodd Thes. B. Vreeland. |
| 00 | Bergen | . 1-John A. Demarest. Luther Shater. |
| 00 | ****** | 2-John Hayler Oliver Prake Smith |
| | Middlesex | 1-Daniel E. Boice Robert G. Miller. |
| | Property of the Control of the Contr | 2-Moses H. AckenJohn M. Bond. |
| | | 3-Stephen Martin Bernard Roddy. |
| - | Monmouth | .1-Samuel C. Bowne Sherman B. Oviatt. |
| 00 | TOTAL HOUSE | 2-John D. Honco |
| 00 | Page 11 | 3-Arthur Wilson G. H. Lufburrow. |
| | Union | 1-John T. Dunn A. C. Darling. |
| 00 | | 2-James W. Fisher G. M. Stiles. |
| - | | 3-Rowland M. Stover, P. H. Vernon. |
| 00 | Hudson | .1-Noah D. Taylor John Q. Rouse. |
| 00 | | 2-T. J. McDonald. Frank O. Cole. |
| | | J.A. McGrath (I.D.) |
| - | | P. Sharman (L.D.) |
| 00 | | 3-John Mulling W W Lee |
| - | The second | S. H. Stilleiner (I. R) |
| - | | 4.4 W Wallarmott Wm Porman |
| | | 4-A. W. McDermott., Will Forman. |
| - | 400 | 5-Peter Bentley, Jr. D. W. Lawrence. |
| - | Statement world | 6-W. Buck Herbert Potto. |
| 00 | | 7-James Curran W. T. Hoffman. |
| 00 | 1 | Ill Tangemann(I. R) |
| 995011 | - | P. Sherman (I. D.). 3-John Mullins W. W. Lee. 4-A. W. McDermott., Wm. Forman. 5-Peter Bentley, Jr. D. W. Lawrence. 6-W. Buck I. Herbert Potto. 7-James Curran W. T. Hoffman III Tangemannil. R) 8-Joseph Meeks J. S. Flomming. 1J. P. Stockton T. W. Langstroth. 2-Dan. Brennan, Jr. John Gill. 3-Peter Young II, Van Duyne. |
| | Essex | 1-J. P. Stockton T. W. Langstroth. |
| - | The second secon | 2-Dan. Brennan, Jr. John Gill. |
| 00 | | 3-Peter Young H. Van Duyne. |
| 333 | ALC: NO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER. | 4-W. H. Brown W. Williams |
| 11.00 | | 5-Samuel Kalisch Jas. M. Paterson. |
| 00 | | 3-Peter Young II. Van Duyne. 4-W. II. Brown W. Williams 5-Samuel Kalisch Jas M. Paterson. 6-Gottfried Krueger William Stainsby. |
| - | | 7-W R Guild Jr K A Wilkinson |
| | | 7-W. B. Gulid, Jr. E. A. Wilkinson. 8-Peter J. Grev. E. B. Smith. 9-Thomas O'Connor. P. M. Melick Chas. A. Felch (L. D.) |
| 00 | | 9-Thomas (PConner P M Meliek |
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| 00 | 5 53460 - 17000 | Chas, A. Peleb(L.D.) |
| GEORGIA III | The greenha | ok narty has made some nominations. |

9-Thomas O'Connor. P. M. Melick
Chas. A. Felch(I.D.)

The greenback party has made some nominations,
with but a very weak chance of success in any case.
The county ticket in Hudson county has
been completed, and is as follows:—County—
For Register—David A. Peloubet, republican;
Jeremiah B. Cleveland, democrat; John Witt,
greenback. For Director-at-Large of the Board
of Freeholders—August Ingwersen, republican; E.
F. McDonald, democrat; John Schetmous, greenback. For County Clerk—Henry K. Van Horne,
republican; George B. Fielder, democrat, James M.
Brann, the present County Clerk, who was defeated
tor a renomination in the Democratic Convention, is
running independent. He is supported by the Germans and has received the greenback indorsement,
Hudson county has a democratic majority of 4,500,
but last year the republicans elected their Congressman and Sheriff, and because of the dissensions in
the democratic ranks at present the county will, it
is thought, go republican again. The republicans
will, it is believed, carry the Third, Fith and Eighth
Assembly districts, and the democrats the First,
Second, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE COMING ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE-PROSPECTS OF THE TWO PAR-TIES-CERTIFICATE VOTING AND GREENBACK-

Next Tuesday Connecticut will choose members of the next Legislature, which assembles in January, 1880. The Senators of the even numbered districts hold over, and members from the eleven odd num-bered are to be elected. For two years past the republicans have been able to secure legislative ma-jorities—last year 47 on joint ballot, 40 in the House. This year a majority is again expected, but reduced to about 15, a figure, by the way, which is substantially agreed upon by the 2, with some possibilities that the figures may stand the same in favor of the democrats. Of the

mittee are always considered the "regular and official" ballots the effect will be evidently to run up the vote for Robinson largely shead of the others on his ticket. teenth and Twenty-first, which would give them four more, and an aggregate of 11,

teenth and Twenty-first, which would give them four more, and an aggregate of 11, or 1 majority. The democrats are certain to carry the Third, Fitth, Eleventh and Seventeenth, and this leaves the First, Seventh and Ninth doubtted. In the First the republican Senator was counted in on an appeal to the courts on a charge of frandulent vecting, in 1877, but the district is ordinarily democratic. The Seventh (the New London) and the Ninth (the Colchester) districts may go either way. Hence, while the republicans have a fair showing of securing the Senate by a bare majority, there is no certainty about it. The House, however, they are reasonably sure of retaining control of.

CHAPTICARE VOTING.

The question of certificate voting is an issue of primary importance in this campaign, in view of its bearing upon the elections next year. Certificate votings allows a new resident in a town to vote there provided he can show a certificate from the authorities of the town where he formerly resided that he is a legal voter there. The republicans discountenance this plan as calculated to assist frandulent voting, while their political opponents favor it as embodying the democratic principle that a voter's change of residence should not work his distranchisement, provided he is a legal voter of the State. The republicans abolished the system when they obtained control of the Legislature two years ago, and the democratic opponents favor it as embodying the causes of democratic reverses in this State for two or three years past, will have no perceptible influence on next Tuesday's vote. The greenbackers are going back rapidly to the democratic party, from which they were recruited mainly, and there are rumors of affiliation, by arrangement, between the two parties. So weakened are the greenback ranks, it is claimed by both of the regulate parti

A GOOD WORD FOR GENERAL GRANT.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.] The editor of the Washington Republic, in his paper of October 26, says, concerning the third term usiness and General Grant's feelings:-

business and General Grant's feelings:—
I have the information from the highest possible source next to the General himself, that Grant is really indifferent on the question of the Presidency. What he wants is to enter into an active business life, where good sense, practical judgment and hard work will win pecuniary reward. General Grant, were he to follow his own inclinations, would be the president of a great railroad company. He finds himself on his return to his own country greatly reduced in fortune, and his two years of travel, feasting and idleness have given him an appetite for hard physical work and mental occupation. From what I have heard, and the source whence I heard it, I really believe that General Grant had rather be president of a great railroad than President of the United States.

General Grant can greatly relieve the suspense of

General Grant can greatly relieve the suspense of the country in a dozen words, and it is not im probable, when he reaches the Atlantic States, and a proper occasion offers, he will make a statement, positive in its terms, of what he proposes to do.

The chief, though by no means the only objection to his renomination, is that it violates the prece-dents of all the Presidents from Washington down, and would be mischievous in future times should an ambitious and unscrupulous man seek to install himself in the White House for life. The second objection of a general character is that

it is a virtual proclamation to the world that we have no other statesman equal to the task of governing the country. It has hardly come to that pass yet. the country. It has hardly come to that pass yet.

There are unmistakable signs that the Grant boom is dying an easy and gradual death. A few days ago every republican paper in the land glowed with Grant literature. There was no end to the recounting of the honors that have been paid the greatest American, 'living or dead,' abroad and at home. Special telegrams, letters, rehashed accounts of European banquets and ceremonics, biographical sketches of the entire Grant tamily, and adulation ad nauseam filled every stalwart journal, and whole columns fairly glittered with scintillations of the brilliant 'boom' that was electrifying the country.—St. Louis Times.

Geograf Grant's countrymen, whether stalwart or

not, have taken a genuine pleasure in the honors paid him by foreign governments during his trip round the world. The modesty with which he has borne these unexampled courtexies, ascribing them on all oc-casions to the fact that he was a representative of the great American Republic, has heightened their pleasure, and all the accounts of his receptions, the addresses pre-zented to him and his replies have been eagerly read. The newspapers that omitted to publish the reports of these doings abroad were wanting in enterprise. Nor does it news and spoke of them in terms of eulogy that they were or are favorable to the third term movement. Even the NEW YORK HERALD, which has made Grant's travels a special and striking feature of its columns, opposes the third term movement with emphasis, and so, indeed, do many of the warmest and best personal friends of the General. They wish to see him follow the example of Washington and Jefferson and decline a renomination

WILLING TO ACCOMMODATE.

Peter Waters, although he entered Essex Market humor. A series of rippling smiles passed over his un shaven face as quickly as the series of hot whiskeys had rippled down his throat the previous night. "Good mornin', Jedge," he said, with a duck of

"Waters," replied the Court, unpacified by the

"Waters," replied the Court, unpacified by the obeisance, "you were intoxicated in the street, picked up by the officer and carried on a stretcher to the station house. Anything to say?"

"Ye-es," answered the prisoner. "Well, you see, Jedge, it were pretty cold yesto'day. Took a whiskey or two as a bracer gainst severity of weather. Nothin' more'n that, Your Honor."

"That is your only excuse, is it?" remarked the Court, looking over and beyond the smile that it up Waters' countenance.

"Weel, n-ot 'zacity," replied the latter, recovering ground after his second knock down. "Weather grew colder, Your Honor, arter that, an' I found nuther bracer ab'slutely ness'sary. Couldn't astood it nohow otherwise."

"Have you finished now, sir?" asked the Judge sternly.

sternly.

"I gesso," said Waters nonplussed by the cool reception his advances met with. "I've said nuff. "You'll let me go, I 'spose, this cretime?"

"No: \$10 or ten days."

"You don't mean that Jedge. Ye're only jokin', ain't ye?" asked the prisoner, his smile growing perceptibly weaker.

"I do. Bouwarth."

ceptibly weaker.
"1 do. Remove this fellow."
"Why don't you make it \$20 or twenty days?"
shouted Waters, all aftre now with pugnacity.

"I do," said the Court.
"Ye do? Make it forty days while yere about it."

"Oh, this is gettin' way up," remarked Waters, reastically. "I'd just as leave take two months."

"All right."
"Three, or four or five."
"Well, you are given five months."
"Make it six. Oh, yes," and he clinched his hands and danced a war dance; "make it six."

"Six it is."

"Holy Moses," he cried, as he worked himself into a frenzy; "make it a year, a litetime! There, darn ye, do your worst."

The Court weakened at the six months, and with a yell of triumph the rippling of the Waters coased.

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL HOOKER.

General orders No. 25, issued from the General and bearing date November 1, 1879, refer to the death of Major General Hooker in the following terms of Major General Hooker in the following terms—
Major General Joseph Hooker, of the United States
Army, died in Garden City, N. Y., yesterday atternoon.
In his death the United States and the State of New York
mourn the loss of a distinguished solder and patriot, who,
in a long life devoted to the service of his country, carned
the gratitude of the whole people.

It is fitting that the authorities of the State in which he
lived and died should pay due tribute to his memory, and
therefore it is ordered that on the day of his funeral the
flags at all the arsenals and armories of the National
Guard, and at these headquarters, be placed at half-mast,
and that minute guns be fired at the Capitol from tweive
to one o'clock.

SENT FROM ITALY.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Chiliren yesterday received the following message from Superintendent Jackson, of Castle Garden:-"Ancorola has just landed with six boys, whom we have detained." Officer Chiardi, who was given the case HARTFORD, Nov. 1, 1879.

Next Tuesday Connecticut will choose members of the next Legislature, which assembles in January. 1880. The Senators of the even numbered districts hold over, and members from the eleven odd numbered are to be elected. For two years past the republicans have been able to secure legislative majorities—last year 47 on joint ballot, 40 in the House. This year a majority is again expected, but reduced to about 15, a figure, by the managers of both political parties. The House, it is estimated, will have 12 to 14, while the Senator majority will fall off from 7 to 1 or 2, with some possibilities that the figures may stand the same in favor of the democrats. Of the Senators holding over seven are republicans and to investigate, learned that the man Ancorola men-